

Knights of Labor Department.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

PREAMBLE.

The alarming development and aggressiveness of the power of great capitalists and corporations under the present industrial system will inevitably lead to the pauperization and hopeless degradation of the toiling masses. It is imperative, if we desire to enjoy the full blessings of life, that unjust accumulation and this power for evil of aggregated wealth shall be prevented. This much desired object can be accomplished only by the united efforts of those who obey the divine injunction: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Therefore we have formed the Order of the Knights of Labor for the purpose of organizing, educating and directing the power of the industrial masses.

It is not a political party, it is more—for in it are crystallized sentiments and measures for the benefit of the whole people; but it should be borne in mind, when exercising the right of suffrage, that most of the objects herein set forth can only be obtained through legislation, and that it is the duty, regardless of party, of all to assist in nominating and supporting with their votes such candidates as will support these measures. No one shall, however, be compelled to vote with the majority.

PRINCIPLES.

Calling upon all who believe in securing "the greatest good to the greatest number" to join and assist us, we declare to the world that our aims are:

I. To make industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness.

II. To secure to the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create; sufficient leisure in which to develop their intellectual, moral and social faculties; all of the benefits, in a word, to enable them to share in the gains and honors of advancing civilization.

DEMANDS.

In order to secure these results, we demand at the hands of the law-making power of State and Nation:

III. The establishment of Bureaus of Labor Statistics, that we may arrive at a correct knowledge of the educational, moral and financial condition of the laboring masses.

IV. That the land, including all natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be subject to speculative traffic. Occupancy and use should be the only title to the possession of land. Taxes upon land should be levied upon its full value for use, exclusive of improvements, and should be sufficient to take for the community all the unearned increment.

V. The abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capitalists and laborers, and the removal of unjust technicalities, delays and discriminations in the administration of justice.

VI. The adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing and building industries, and for indemnification to those engaged therein for injuries received through lack of necessary safeguards.

VII. The recognition, by incorporation, of orders and other associations organized by the workers to improve their condition and protect their rights.

VIII. The enactment of laws to compel corporations to pay their employees weekly, in lawful money, for the labor of the preceding week, and giving mechanics and laborers a first lien upon the product of their labor to the extent of their full wages.

IX. The abolition of the contract system on National, State and municipal work.

X. The enactment of laws providing for arbitration between employers and employed, and to enforce the decision of the arbitrators.

XI. The prohibition, by law, of the employment of children under fifteen years of age.

XII. To prohibit the hiring out of convict labor.

XIII. That a graduated income tax be levied.

XIV. The establishment of a national monetary system, in which a circulating medium in necessary quantity shall issue directly to the people, without the intervention of banks; that all the national issues shall be full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private; and that the government shall not guarantee or recognize any private banks or create any banking corporation.

XV. That interest-bearing bonds, bills of credit or notes shall never be issued by the government; but that, when need arises, the emergency shall be met by issue of legal-tender, non-interest-bearing money.

XVI. That the importation of foreign labor under contract be prohibited.

XVII. That, in connection with the post-office, the government shall organize financial exchanges, safe deposits and facilities for deposits of savings of the people in small sums.

XVIII. That the government shall obtain possession, by purchase under, the right of eminent domain, of all telegraphs, telephones and railroads; and that hereafter no charter of license be issued to any corporation for construction or operation of any means of transporting intelligence, passengers or freight.

OUR OWN LABORS.

And while making the foregoing demands upon the State and National government, we will endeavor to associate our own labors.

XIX. To establish co-operative industrial

such as will tend to supersede the wage system, by the introduction of a co-operative industrial system.

XX. To secure for both sexes equal pay for equal work.

XXI. To gain some of the benefits of labor-saving machinery by a gradual reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day.

XXII. To persuade employers to agree to arbitrate all differences which may arise between them and their employees, in order that the bonds of sympathy between them may be strengthened and that strikes may be rendered unnecessary.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:

Nothing seems more certain than that there is a great revolution in the industrial system pending, and whether it shall be for better or worse depends entirely upon the wisdom of the revolutionizers. To do anything well it is necessary, before the job is commenced, to know just what is desired to be done and how to do it. John F. Canning says: "The first thing to do is to elect 63 farmers and 3 lawyers to the Senate instead of 63 lawyers and 3 farmers as at present, also to have the same ratio of farmers in the House of Representatives and our state Legislature." Correct, so far; but to send 63 farmers to the Senate not knowing what to do or how to do it would be folly; or knowing what they were expected to do and not knowing how to set about it, they might be persuaded by the 3 lawyers to do the job in the wrong way and spoil it. For instance: They are told to put in circulation more money, and the 3 lawyers (being good republicans) tell them that to do so it is first necessary to have a gold or silver basis; that before they can issue paper money they must first send an army of men to the Rocky mountains to dig out gold and silver, cart it to the mint and manufacture it into gold or silver coin, take it to the treasury vaults and bury it again before they can issue a like amount of paper money for use, and they proceed to do it that way; the probability is that before the money got to their constituents they would all be dead. Now I hope in the near future we will be sensible enough to elect at least a majority of farmers to the Senate, Congress and Legislature and that they will understand what to do when there; and in the meantime, I believe it necessary to discuss in a friendly way all issues and changes contemplated.

Therefore we wish to say a few words concerning Brother W. V. Marshall's contribution in THE ADVOCATE of Feb. 27.—Be Careful, Make no Mistakes.—Well, we think he has sadly failed to follow his own good advice, first when he says:

"Neither must we forget that had it not been for combinations and the suppression of competition we would have bought and sold at natural prices,—that is, the prices the law of competition dictates."

Does competition ever allow it if can prevent it, sales at natural prices? We claim that it does not. Competition is a law or rule, of "grab all keep all" regardless of who suffers, fails or starves on account of it.—Again

"Somebody must be the victim of the combinations. No sir; let us come out and say: "Natural laws are good enough for us. Competition will do. The provision which God has created cannot be improved upon;"

Mistaken again; had he said somebody or every body must be the victims of the competition he would have been much nearer correct.

Yes "Natural laws are good enough for us" but is competition any part of Natural law? It may be the law of "the survival of the fittest," that is if the most cruel, avaricious, cunning and dishonest are the fittest. "Competition will do." Yes, to crowd honest industry to the wall and grind it to powder beneath the heel of lust and greed. The provisions which God has created cannot be improved upon.

Did God create the competitive system? Oh! blasphemy, our present state, so called civilization may not be much of an

improvement upon that of the naked savage but I believe Brother Marshall will hardly admit it even for argument sake. That competition is an unnatural and unjust system can not be more easily proven than by again quoting Mr. M. "This is proven by the fact that 90 per cent. of the retailers fail (in competition) at sometime during the period of their lives." Competition sifts sand in the sugar, paints tea, shortens measures, uses false weights, reduces wages, uses shoddy material, and a thousand unmentionable mean things which an honest retailer refusing to do must fail. Again Mr. M. says "The reason why the farmers will make a mistake in antagonizing (competing) the merchants of their towns is that the friends of this movement cannot afford to estrange a body of men who, if enlisted (co-operative) with them, would prove to be a most important adjunct, to the cause. We have a hard fight to make, a powerful enemy to confront, and we need companionship (co-operation) the influence, and the votes of the merchants and honest business men of our towns. We need their assistance (co-operation) and of all others who are not allied (co-operating) with the monopolist and can consistently work with us."

Yes we want to get all we possibly can to co-operate or work with us, make our combine large enough to take all in if possible. A trust or combine is a good thing for all who are in it and share in its profits so I say let us all get into the combine. Let us do away with competition and have one grand "co-operative commonwealth" railroads, boards of trade etc., have seen the folly of competing with each other, and so have combined, and like sensible men quit it. No; competition is not good enough for me; it is a relic of barbarism and we will never be civilized till we get rid of it; it is every man against his brother. A scramble to get on top regardless of who is trampled to death in the struggle, a system that sets a premium on "orneryness," makes millionaires and paupers, takes the child from school, and the mother from the cradle of her sick babe, and puts them in the factory at competition wages and sends the husband and father away a "tramp," an "incompetent," one of the "dangerous class." Away with it give us all an equal chance to nature's bounteous store. If none have more than they need all will have enough.

Yours for co-operation,
H. H. HUTCHESON.

Those who are losing so much sleep over the political tendencies of the Farmers' Alliance, will learn, before they are many moons older, that there are only two parties, the people and the money power, and it will be an easy matter to place them.—Signal, Manhattan.

Emporia Republican: There are three things that make Kansas farmers insufferably tired. First, to be told that their condition is due to prohibition; second, to have free trade offered them as a remedy; third, to be assured that the secretary of the treasury is unable to get silver coin into circulation.

The forces are slowly but surely gathering that will eventually result in a political upheaval in this country. We do not think the people will wait until 1892, but the politicians, boodlers, trusts, combines and monopolies in general will get a terrible shaking up in the congressional election next fall.—Labor Tribune, Carthage, Mo.

KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 18, 1890.

GRAIN.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
Receipts.....	43,500	323,800	15,000	3,500
Shipments.....	18,000	261,000	8,000	4,500

The wheat market was firm to strong to-day. The demand from millers throughout Illinois and many of the northern states calls for much more wheat than is now coming in. No. 2 red sold at 70¢; No. 2 hard 69¢; No. 2 red 68¢; and No. 2 hard, 67¢. By sample 15 cars of very choice No. 3 hard sold at 64¢.

Eastern bids on corn were stronger to-day and more business was done than the latter days of last week averaged. Country offerings are still light, however, many shippers reporting that the farmers are busy planting oats and that this checks the corn movement. Chicago parties were in the markets to-day for lots of stuff. No. 2 sold usually at 22½¢, with some selling at 22¼¢ with ¼¢ discount for No. 3.

Oats were in better demand and firm in price. No. 2 sold by sample, usually at 18½¢, with No. 3 1¢ lower. By sample 5 cars of No. 2 white sold for 21¼¢.

Rye was stronger at 37¢.

Hay is steady at \$3.50 to \$3.50 per ton.

Live Stock Market.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	H.A.M.
Receipts.....	4,948	5,943		149
Shipments.....	2,419	2,063	1,466	174

The run of cattle here was the largest for Monday for over a month. Chicago also had a lot of cattle and quoted prices 10¢ lower. There was plenty of demand here, but buyers were determined to resist the advance of the latter part of last week, which was caused by light runs. Trade on steers soon settled down to a basis about 10¢ lower than on Saturday, although some steers sold about steady. Shipments were the most bearish buyers owing to Chicago's weakness. Cows fared much better. The proportion of them was small and the demand was not diminished one bit from what it has been lately. Choice grades sold firm and so did culling cows, but the intermediate grades were inclined to weakness. The country buyers of stockers and feeders were rather few to-day. However, order buyers wanted considerable stuff and prices were about steady on a large supply. Quite a large number of cattle from Minnesota sold as feeders. Desirable bulls were very firm and in good demand, others were steady. Several loads of corned cattle from Colorado, Texas and the territory sold at firm prices. Good to choice milkers and springers were strong in price and in good demand.

The following were the representative sales:

HOGS.

The hog market received considerable of a black eye to-day, but prices are still above what they were ten days ago. The number was the largest for Monday for over a month and the principal buyers were local packers with Boston buying nearly 1,000. Chicago was 5¢ off, and so was pork in that city, and Omaha reported hogs lower. The packers were very bearish and succeeded in forcing prices down 5¢. Tops were at 84.05 against 84.10 on Saturday and the ruling prices were \$3.90 to \$4.00.

Language is hardly strong enough to express my admiration of the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is the best remedy for croup and whooping cough I have ever used. During the past eighteen years I have tried nearly all the prominent cough medicines on the market, but say, and with pleasure too, that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best of all. THOMAS RUSSON, Bakerfield, California. For sale by W. C. Spencer.

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